

PRINCE SOL AND MONET

Intimations

FOR AMOY.

THE Steamer
"ESMERALDA."
due from Manila, will have despatch for the
above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
J. C. SAGE,
at 546 Hongkong, 8th April, 1873.

FOR SHANGHAI AND HANKOW.

THE Russian Steamer
"RUSSIA."
Kazy, Master, expects here from Singapore
on or about the 15th instant, will have quick
despatch on above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
Wm. POSTAL & Co.,
Agents,
at 547 Hongkong, 8th April, 1873.

ish Barque

MARIA Y VICENTA,
 Captain St. Colombo, will have quick despatch
 to the above port.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
 at 548 Hongkong, 8th April, 1873.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£250,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
 Agent for the above Company, is prepared
 to accept proposals for Life Assurances.

CHAS. H.

549 Hongkong, 8th April, 1873.
(FOR DISPOSAL.)
**A FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY and
DRAPEY BUSINESS** in Hongkong.
For particulars, apply by letters only to "X."
Daily Press Office,
141-49 Hongkong, 29th March, 1873.

NETHEE the Undersigned nor the Owners
of the German Ship *Georgor*, now lying
in port, will be responsible for any debts
contracted by the Captain, Officers, or Crew of
he said vessel.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
at 364 Hongkong, 28th February, 1873.

TO BE SOLD.
THE GROUND and PREMISES at Queen's
Road, Spring Gardens, known as **St.
FRANCIS HOSPITAL.** The Ground contains
10,430 square feet, offering sufficient space
for the extension of the Hospital. The Premises,
as they stand, are well suited for a school,

For particulars, apply
ALDWELL & BROS.

Sole Agent,
29, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
3rd Floor, 2nd Floor, 1st Floor, 1873.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO,
EX O.S.S.CO.'S S.S. HECTOR,
FROM LIVERPOOL,
SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from
the undersigned not later than the 10th
instant, for shipment per AGAMEMNON,
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

548 Hongkong, 7th April 1873.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer
HECTOR are hereby notified that the

owns of the under-
heat-Consignees' r

THE BRITISH STEAMER HINDOSTAN,
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND
SINGAPORE.
CONSIGNMENTS of cargo by the above
Steamer are hereby requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for
Compensation, and to take immediate deli-
very.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer
will at once be landed and stored at their risk
and expense.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
41 RAFFLES Hongkong, 7th April, 1873.
S. S. NANKIN, FROM LONDON, PENANG,

NEES of Goods
er are hereby notified
shipped, landed, and

risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong Pier
and Godown Company, whence delivery may be
obtained.
Goods remaining in store after the 10th inst.
will be subject to rent.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to
Shanghai, unless applied for by the Consignees
before 10 A.M. TO-MORROW, the 5th inst.
Consignees are requested to send in their
Bills of Lading to
SIEMSEN & Co.
at 534 - Hongkong, 4th April, 1873.
CONSIGNERS of Cargo per British Steamer
Parana, Wilkinson, Master, from Mel-
bourne and Sydney, are hereby informed that
they can obtain delivery of their Cargo from
the Board, on paying the Freight due as per
Bills of Lading to the
Wm. FUSSTAU & Co.
at 517 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1873.
S. S. PARANA, FROM MELBOURNE AND
SYDNEY.

are requested to send
the Undersigned for

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.
504 Hongkong, 31st March, 1873.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bill of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery: this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense. No fire insurance has been effected.

O. BEEBMAN,
Principal Agent.

For S. S. "Ara," 10th April.
GGB&O or TFB 1 or 2, cases Merchandise.
For "Sindh,"
KP in diamond " " 1 bale Cotton.

"Sindh," from Ma
85.00

	Es "Presence."
PS, Nos. 15/16	"... 2 cases Sandries.
	Es "Hoggy."
PFO.	"... 1 case Perfume.
No. 1951 }	
	Es "Tigre."
PS, No. 19	"... 1 case Merchandise.
JBY, No. 2	"... 1 case Wine.
AK&C, 8354	"... 1 case Needles.
EJY, No. 12	"... 1 case Sweetmeat.
Bedit	"... 1 case Books.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1873.	

Extracts.

WE TO M AND RULE THE SEA.
(From "Song for Sailors," by W. G. Bennett.)
The sea-breeze in our veins,
The sea-breeze in our veins,
Our love to the waves remains,
Through all our lives and death.
Even as our fathers were we,
Norse are we now as then,
They, ocean-namers, rode the sea,
The kings of waves and men.
Our wealth may rise, our luxury grow,
Whatever we may be,
We live the Norseman's life to know
We roam and rule the sea.

Pneum to us, and praise the land,
Our feet must tread the deck:
Who fear our feet will be unmanned
For battle, storm, or wreck?
We can but crawl round the earth,
Whoever ship we sail,
The ocean's story read our mind,
Our feet must tread the deck:
Who fear our feet will be unmanned
For battle, storm, or wreck?
We can but crawl round the earth,
Whoever ship we sail,
The ocean's story read our mind,
Our feet must tread the deck:
Who fear our feet will be unmanned
For battle, storm, or wreck?

THE ARTIST AND THE DUCHESS.
A Paris correspondent tells an amusing anecdote of a young painter who is not yet celebrated, but whom a young duchess consented to advance, by allowing him to take her portrait for the exhibition. She gave him several sittings, and when the picture was finished she took several of her friends to the studio, to have their opinion.

As usual, two agreed, one thought the nose too long; another, the eyes too blue; another, the mouth too large; in short, it was decided that the painter had failed. He, however, on the contrary, was convinced that he had succeeded most admirably. Being therefore totally adverse to making any change, he proposed that the decision be left to an impartial jury, and as the duchess had a little King Charles which was exceedingly attached to her, it was agreed that the dog should settle the question of resemblance or no resemblance.

Accordingly the picture was sent to the hotel the next day, and the painter, the duchess, and her friends assembled in the saloon. The portrait was placed upon the floor, leaning against the wall; the duchess and herself, and the little spaniel was called in. He immediately looked around for his mistress, and not seeing her, began a search. After smelling around a minute, he approached the portrait, but he had no sooner seen it than he sprang upon it, licked it all over, and showed every demonstration of the greatest joy.

The assembled friends moved almost to tears, declared the painter's triumph, and even when the duchess showed herself, the dog refused to leave the picture.
The critics argued that artist had probably retouched the portrait during the night, and were unanimous in their opinion of its resemblance. The painter had, it is true, retouched the picture, but simply with a light coating of paint! The dog's nose was sharper than the critics' eyes.

MARK TWAIN'S DROLLERY.

Mark Twain's great defect is that he is too thin; but perhaps no writer in the language is more uniformly droll. The digestive organs of the man who can give many pages of Mark's publications without being called upon to exercise his ribbie faculties must surely require immediate looking after. His humor, too, is always good humor, and is never cynical. It is throughly American. No foreigner is capable of duly appreciating his quiet and characteristic wit; though we fancy his works would necessarily excite laughter if they were translated into Chinese. And this power of constraining the reader to grin in spite of himself is not the result of false spelling and barbarous grammar, as in the instances of Josh Billings and Artemus Ward. It is quite independent of any such adventitious aids. He often uses slang expressions, because it is impossible to depict western character without resorting to such means, but his slang is never disgusting, and rarely offensive. His "Jumping Frog" and "Overland Sketches" introduce a class of persons and nomenclature unknown in polished circles, but the dullest reader cannot fail to perceive that the author is among them but not of them. He, even more than Mr. Miller, seems to be reposing under the shade of his laurels just at present; and he is right; displayed a very peculiar feeling off. He needed rest, and as his literary ventures have made him peculiarly independent of the world, he is taking what he needed. All things considered, we believe that when the history of American literature comes to be written, the name of Samuel Langhorne Clemens will be mentioned among its founders. —From "America and Her Literature," by Temple Bar.

STRAWBERRIES AND STOCKINGS.

I begin to feel the temptation of experiment. Agriculture, horticulture, floriculture — these are vast fields, into which one may wander away, and never return. It seemed to me a very simple thing this morning, but it opens up astonishingly. It is like the infinite possibilities in worried work. Polly sometimes says to me, "I wish you would call at Bobbin's, and watch that skein of worsted for me when you are in town." Time was I used to accept such a commission with alacrity and self-confidence. I went to Bobbin's and asked one of his young men with great indifference, to give me some of that. The young man, who is as handsome a young man as ever I looked at, and who appears to own the shop, and whose suave superciliousness would be worth everything to a cabinet minister who wanted to repeat applicants for place, says, "I haven't an ounce; I have sent to Paris, and I expect it every day. I have a good deal of difficulty in getting that shade in my assortment." To think that he is in communication with Paris, and perhaps with Persia! I regret for such a being gives place to awe. I go to another shop, holding fast to my scarlet thread. There I am shown a heap of stuff, with more colors and shades than I had supposed existed in all the world. What a blaze of distraction! I have been told to get as near the shade as I could; and to compare and contrast, till the whole thing seems to be about of one colour. But I can settle myself on nothing. The affair assumes a high degree of importance. I am satisfied with nothing but perfection. I don't know what may happen if the shade is not matched. I go to another shop and another, and another. I buy five cents' worth. That was the order. Women are the most economical persons that ever were. I have spent two hours in this five-cent business, but who shall say they were wasted, when I take the stuff home and Polly says it is a perfect match, and looks so pleased, and holds it up with the work, at arm's length, and turns her head on one side, and then takes her needle and works it in? Working in, I can see, my own obligingness and amiability in every stitch. Five cents is dirt cheap for such a pleasure. The things I am doing in my garden multiply on my vision. How fascinating have the catalogues of the nurserymen become! Can I raise all those beautiful varieties, each one of which is preferable to the other? Shall I try all the kinds of grapes, and all the sorts of pears? I have already fifteen varieties of strawberries (vines); and I have noticed that I have hit the right one. Weekly I subscribe to all the magazines and weekly papers which offer premiums of 100 best seeds. Oh, but all the strawberries were killed into one, and that I could enclose all his husbandedness in one bite? Oh for the good old days when a strawberry was a strawberry, and there was no perplexity about it! From "Paley; or, My Summer in a Garden."

CHARLES LEVER AND THE ARCH-BISHOP.

Though Lever's fascinating manners made him one of the most popular of men, and sometimes as a letter writer, it is well known that the late Archbishop Whately was remarkably susceptible to flattery. One morning at Redlands, near Stillorgan, Dublin, his Grace received a number of guests, including a large proportion of the episcopal clergy, who paid profound court to the ex-Fellow of Oriel. While walking through the grounds Dr. Whately plucked a leaf, which he declared had a most delicious flavor. "Taste it," said he, handing it to one of the acolytes. The latter blandly obeyed, and then with a very faint smile to the bishop, he said the gratified prelate, handing the leaf to Lever. "Thank your Grace," said the latter, as he declined it, "my brother is not in your lordship's diocese." —*Fraser's Magazine.*

HOW TO AVOID CONTAGION IN SMALL-POX.

1.—On the first appearance of the disease, the patient should be placed in a separate apartment, as near the top of the house as possible, from which curtains, carpets, bed-hangings, and other useless articles of furniture should be removed, and no person except the medical attendant and the nurse or mother should be permitted to enter the room.

2.—A basin containing a solution of chloride of lime, carbolic acid, should be placed near the bed for the patient to spit in.

3.—Handkerchiefs not to be used, but pieces of rag employed instead, for wiping the nose of the patient. Each piece, after being used, should be immediately buried.

4.—A plentiful supply of water and towels should be kept for the use of the nurse, whose hands, of necessity, will be soiled by the secretions of the patient. In one hand-basin the water should be impregnated with Condy's fluid of chloride, by which the taint on the hands may at once be removed.

5.—Outside the door of the sick-room, a cloth should be suspended, so as to cover the entire doorway; this should be kept constantly wet with a solution of lime. The effect of this will be to keep every other part of the house free from infection.

6.—The discharges of the bowels and kidneys of the patient should be received into vessels charged with disinfectants, such as the solution of carbolic acid or chloride of lime, and immediately removed. Looking through the curtain which divides us so slightly from rows of senectus in dark veils (some so close that we could whisper to them from our hiding place), this seeming mass of humanity look dangerous in its excitability, and, considering the small space into which they are crowded and the sparks and little waves of smoke that curl up here and there, it is a positive relief to see so much light water distributed so liberally about them. But the orchestra is tuning up, and the signal is given to clear the stage. As we stand at the wings, Don Pedro comes proudly forward with his daughter, a little bright-eyed girl of fifteen, dressed, not in ordinary ball costume, but in the natural, national dress of Andalusia, familiar to everyone in pictures, but especially charming here, both in colour and character, as a contrast to the tinsel and artificiality of the modern stage. She wears a high comb and black lace veil, with a bright red carnation in her hair, and held in her hand a fan, the whole armour of battle of a southern coquette. Her face glowed with pleasure and delight, her bare arms were not whitened, her face was not powdered, her little feet and ankles were shapely, and not overstrained or made angular under the ballet-master's hand. The young man, Juan, is the bloom of youth. Who that has seen her in Paris or London during the last few years will remember her triumphant debut in a pantomime d'opéra? Soon the curtain rises to a scene of an orange-garden, lighted up with coloured lamps. There is a terrace, a lake, and the full moon is shining down. As the curtain disappears above our heads the close, hot air comes like a hundred tongues, Nons troubles us a little as she stands waiting by the side, tapping her feet to the click of the iron-studded outcrops; but at the signal she is ready, and tripping past us, all sparks and smiles, faces the audience, who greet her with a shout of welcome. —*London Society.*

THE THEATRE IN SEVILLE.

Herre opera and ballet seem as much de rigueur as at the Haymarket Opera House in London, when Grisi and Cinti were presiding stars — is all to the ceiling to-night, with a noisy, clamorous crowd, who cannot help smoking surreptitiously during the performance, and whose consumption of glasses of water is marvellous to behold. Looking through the curtain which divides us so slightly from rows of senectus in dark veils (some so close that we could whisper to them from our hiding place), this seeming mass of humanity look dangerous in its excitability, and, considering the small space into which they are crowded and the sparks and little waves of smoke that curl up here and there, it is a positive relief to see so much light water distributed so liberally about them. But the orchestra is tuning up, and the signal is given to clear the stage. As we stand at the wings, Don Pedro comes proudly forward with his daughter, a little bright-eyed girl of fifteen, dressed, not in ordinary ball costume, but in the natural, national dress of Andalusia, familiar to everyone in pictures, but especially charming here, both in colour and character, as a contrast to the tinsel and artificiality of the modern stage. She wears a high comb and black lace veil, with a bright red carnation in her hair, and held in her hand a fan, the whole armour of battle of a southern coquette. Her face glowed with pleasure and delight, her bare arms were not whitened, her face was not powdered, her little feet and ankles were shapely, and not overstrained or made angular under the ballet-master's hand. The young man, Juan, is the bloom of youth. Who that has seen her in Paris or London during the last few years will remember her triumphant debut in a pantomime d'opéra? Soon the curtain rises to a scene of an orange-garden, lighted up with coloured lamps. There is a terrace, a lake, and the full moon is shining down. As the curtain disappears above our heads the close, hot air comes like a hundred tongues, Nons troubles us a little as she stands waiting by the side, tapping her feet to the click of the iron-studded outcrops; but at the signal she is ready, and tripping past us, all sparks and smiles, faces the audience, who greet her with a shout of welcome. —*London Society.*

JOSE BILLINGS ON SILENCE.

Silence is a still noise.
One of the hardest things for a man to do, is to keep still.
Everybody wants to be heard first, and this is just what fills the world with nonsense. Everybody wants to talk, few want to think, and nobody wants to listen.
The greatest talkers among the feathered folk are the magpie and gnat, and neither of them are of much account. I have heard a magpie say to a gnat, "I am right the best hard he can play a blank one."
I have known many a man to beat in an argument by just nodding his head once in a while and simply say, "yes, yes, yes."
It takes a great many blows to drive in a nail, but one will clinch it.
Sum men talk just as a French pony trots, all day long in a half-bushel measure.
Silence never makes any blunder, and always gets as much credit as it deserves, and oftentimes more.
When I see a man listening to me I always say to myself, "look out, Josh, that fellow is taking your measure."
I have heard men argue a pint two hours and a half and get yet further from where they started than a mule in a lark mill, they did a good deal of going round and round.
I have on jury and had a lawyer talk the law, facts and evidence or the case all over to me, besides starting the tape on my boots.
I have been twice church hungry for sum gospel, and even hum so plumb if it had I couldn't draw a long breath without starting a button.
Brevity and silence are the two grates I like, and next to saying nothing, saying a little is the strength of the game.
One thing is certain, it is only the great thinkers who can afford to be brief, and these have been but plow volumes yet published which could not be cut down two-thirds, and many of them could be cut down back to the title page without hurting them.
It is hard to find a man or good sense who will look back upon any occasion and wish he had said more, but it is easy to find many who wish they had said less.
A thing said is hard to recall, but unused it can be spoken every time.
Brevity is the child of silence, and it is a great credit to the old man.

CONVERSATION LIKE LETTUCE.

The lettuce is to me a most interesting study. Lettuce is like conversation; it must be fresh and crisp, and sparkling, that you may notice the latter in the former. Lettuce, like conversation, is a most delicate and tender thing, and grows more solid and satisfactory as it grows; growing more solid and satisfactory and tender at the same time, and whiter at the centre, and crisp in its maturity. Lettuce, like conversation, requires a great deal of oil, to avoid friction, and keep the company smooth, and a dash of vinegar, a dash of pepper, a quantity of mustard and vinegar, by all means, but so mixed that you will notice no sharp contrast; and a trifle of sugar. You can put anything, and the more things the better, into salad, as into a conversation; but everything depends upon the skill of mixing. I feel that I am in the best of the salad circle of vegetables. —*From "Paley," by Charles Dudley Warner.*

THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF DOGS.

A dog feels anger precisely as we do, and after provocation is sometimes vindictive and sometimes placable, according to his individual character. He is susceptible of hatred of the bitterest kind. He is so ex-cruciatingly jealous, that his life becomes a burden in the presence of a favored rival. His envy continually leads him to eat what he does not want, lest another animal should take it, and to illustrate the fable of the dog in the manger. Gluttony holds out to him temptations under which even his honesty sometimes succumbs; but, on the other hand, from drunkenness he is nobly emancipated. A dog mentioned by the Rev. Thomas Jackson ("Our Dumb Companions") having been once so drunk with malt liquor that he was unable to walk upstairs, ever after declined to taste the pernicious beverage, and growled and snarled at the sight of a power pot. Again, as to love, Don Juan was a cold and unenterprising character compared to a dog; and as to maternal affection, the mother dog feels it with heroic passion, starving herself to death rather than forsake her offspring. Gratitude may be almost said to be a dog's leading principle, supplying first the spring of all his noble actions, and ever after recognizing him, with true magnanimity, to take evil from the hand from which he has accepted good. Regret and grief he feels so deeply that they often break his heart. Fear is a passion which dogs exhibit with singular variations; some breeds and individuals being very timorous, and others perfect models of courage, the latter characterizing and fortifying them to be more than matchless in the case of a greyhound has been known, after breaking his thigh, to run on till the course was concluded. As to hope, no one can observe the dog watching for his master's step, as in Landseer's picture of "Expectation," without admitting that he knows the sentiment as well as we. Pride in a successful chase may be witnessed in every dog, and even left in the quickened heart-beats of a greyhound when chased by a fox. That dogs have personal vanity appears from the fact that they are so manifestly dejected and demoralized when dirty and ragged by long exposure, and recover their self-respect immediately on being washed and combed. Chivalry and magnanimity may nearly always be calculated upon in dogs, and while beating is an offense to which the four-footed beasts never descend. The stories are endless of big dogs generously overlooking the insults of small curs, or taking their own water and giving them a good ducking as a punishment for their impertinence, and then helping them mercifully back to land. Sense of property, bifurcating into both covetousness and avarice, is common to all dogs. The kennel, rug, collar, water basin, or bone, once devoted to his use, no dog can be transferred to another without indignation. Frequently he "concoits his neighbor's house," and attempts to ensconce himself in it surreptitiously; and almost universally he covets his neighbor's bone, and purloins it if he dare. Even from avarice he cannot be wholly excused, observing his propensity to bury his treasures. Shame, after transgressing any of the arbitrary rules imposed on him, a dog displays with ludicrous simplicity; but of the deeper sense of the violated law in human beings no company can be the commission of sin, the dog evidently knows nothing whatever. Humor, so far as it can proceed without language, the dog catches readily from a humorous master, and also the enjoyment of such games as he can understand. As a baby crows with glee at "go-peep," so a dog barks with delight at "go-fetch." Make believe runs and false starts, romps and ticklings, throwing a ball for him to catch on the grass, or a stick to dash out of a lake, all supply him with pleasure perfectly analogous to their nature to that which boys and men find in blind-man's-buff and prisoner's base, lordly cricket, and lady-like croquet. Lastly, faith in a beloved superior is perhaps the most beautiful and affecting of all the attributes of a dog. —*Quarterly Review.*

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LAMBERG.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept of risks against Fire, subject to a bonus of 25 per cent.

SIMESSEN & Co., Agents.

40 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept of risks against Fire, subject to a bonus of 25 per cent.

SIMESSEN & Co., Agents.

40 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept of risks against Fire, subject to a bonus of 25 per cent.

SIMESSEN & Co., Agents.

40 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE COASTING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HATYAI.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept of risks against Fire, subject to a bonus of 25 per cent.

SIMESSEN & Co., Agents.

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SIMESSEN & Co., Agents.

40 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE COASTING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HATYAI.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept of risks against Fire, subject to a bonus of 25 per cent.

Insurance.

DOUBAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
INCORPORATED IN 1850.
CAPITAL, £500,000.
The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept of risks against Marine Risks and Losses of Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, from LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$50,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
HONGKONG, 1st January, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached & semi-detached Dwellings, 1 per cent.
Other Dwellings (similarly situated) and their contents, 1 per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents, 1 per cent.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies—
Not exceeding 10 days 14 per cent.
Above 10 days, and not exceeding 1 month 1 month 1 per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, and not exceeding 12 months, and not exceeding 18 months, and not exceeding 24 months, and not exceeding 36 months, and not exceeding 48 months, and not exceeding 60 months, and not exceeding 72 months, and not exceeding 84 months, and not exceeding 96 months, and not exceeding 108 months, and not exceeding 120 months, and not exceeding 132 months, and not exceeding 144 months, and not exceeding 156 months, and not exceeding 168 months, and not exceeding 180 months, and not exceeding 192 months, and not exceeding 204 months, and not exceeding 216 months, and not exceeding 228 months, and not exceeding 240 months, and not exceeding 252 months, and not exceeding 264 months, and not exceeding 276 months, and not exceeding 288 months, and not exceeding 300 months, and not exceeding 312 months, and not exceeding 324 months, and not exceeding 336 months, and not exceeding 348 months, and not exceeding 360 months, and not exceeding 372 months, and not exceeding 384 months, and not exceeding 396 months, and not exceeding 408 months, and not exceeding 420 months, and not exceeding 432 months, and not exceeding 444 months, and not exceeding 456 months, and not exceeding 468 months, and not exceeding 480 months, and not exceeding 492 months, and not exceeding 504 months, and not exceeding 516 months, and not exceeding 528 months, and not exceeding 540 months, and not exceeding 552 months, and not exceeding 564 months, and not exceeding 576 months, and not exceeding 588 months, and not exceeding 600 months, and not exceeding 612 months, and not exceeding 624 months, and not exceeding 636 months, and not exceeding 648 months, and not exceeding 660 months, and not exceeding 672 months, and not exceeding 684 months, and not exceeding 696 months, and not exceeding 708 months, and not exceeding 720 months, and not exceeding 732 months, and not exceeding 744 months, and not exceeding 756 months, and not exceeding 768 months, and not exceeding 780 months, and not exceeding 792 months, and not exceeding 804 months, and not exceeding 816 months, and not exceeding 828 months, and not exceeding 840 months, and not exceeding 852 months, and not exceeding 864 months, and not exceeding 876 months, and not exceeding 888 months, and not exceeding 900 months, and not exceeding 912 months, and not exceeding 924 months, and not exceeding 936 months, and not exceeding 948 months, and not exceeding 960 months, and not exceeding 972 months, and not exceeding 984 months, and not exceeding 996 months, and not exceeding 1008 months, and not exceeding 1020 months, and not exceeding 1032 months, and not exceeding 1044 months, and not exceeding 1056 months, and not exceeding 1068 months, and not exceeding 1080 months, and not exceeding 1092 months, and not exceeding 1104 months, and not exceeding 1116 months, and not exceeding 1128 months, and not exceeding 1140 months, and not exceeding 1152 months, and not exceeding 1164 months, and not exceeding 1176 months, and not exceeding 1188 months, and not exceeding 1200 months, and not exceeding 1212 months, and not exceeding 1224 months, and not exceeding 1236 months, and not exceeding 1248 months, and not exceeding 1260 months, and not exceeding 1272 months, and not exceeding 1284 months, and not exceeding 1296 months,